

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SYDNEY, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

The only persons authorized to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. W. B. BALL and Mr. ALFRED FAIRFAX, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. W. TRESS, Bathurst; Mr. LABAN WHITE, Windsor, Mr. HENRY TATTERSALL, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LARTMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. STEPHEN NUTTER, Queanbeyan; Mr. THOMAS HODGE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. MICHAEL DOYLE, Berrima; Mr. ROBERT DAVIDSON, for the District of Yass; Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; Mr. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musgrave; Mr. HORATIO TOWER, Port Macquarie; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. J. B. RUNDLE, Murrurundi; Mr. W. H. MORTIMER, Port Phillip; Mr. WM. B. RHODES, Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; Mr. U. B. BARFOOT, Van Diemen's Land; who are provider, with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors, "KEMP and FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY our Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £2 10s. per annum; if paid in advance, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £2 10s. per annum; if paid in advance, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

The Proprietors must be furnished with the time of payment, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

IRON STEAMER AT THE REDUCED RATES. THIS DAY, At 10 o'clock p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Secretary. Hunter River Wharf, Sydney, July 16. 968

CORNUBIA, FOR THE HUNTER. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CABIN, 4s. FOX-CABIN 1s. Kellick's Wharf. 782

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT. THE NEW SCHOOFER TEASER, 64 tons, Captain Ball, now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS, Miller's Point. July 12. 963

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT. THE packet Schooner MARTHA & ELIZABETH, Captain R. F. Peckley, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather is detained until Thursday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Sydney Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT, WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH. THE Packet - Brig City of Sydney. For freight or passage, apply on board to L. GRANT, Fleur Company's Wharf. 966

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT. TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH JULY. THE fine fast-sailing packet DORSET, D. Walsh, commander.

The greater part of her cargo being engaged, she will positively sail on the above date.

For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to M. SOLOMON, South Australian Packet Office, Liverpool Wharf, near the Queen's Wharf, July 10. 652

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE. THE fine Packet Brig EMMA, Captain H. T. Fox, 135 tons register, clears at the Customs on Friday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND. THE FINE CLIPPER Schooner JOHN BULL, Captain Tushy, is ready to receive cargo on discharge of her inward freight. For freight or passage apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA, WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH, 1ST OF AUGUST POST OFFICE PACKET. TO FOLLOW THE "ROYAL SAXON."

THE Barque EAGLE, A. 1, 458 tons, H. J. Ellis, commander. This vessel will be fitted with all despatch, and sail 1st of August, and from her great height between decks, offers a most favourable opportunity.

For particulars or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply on board, at Town's Wharf; or to R. TOWNS. July 1. 122

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS.

THE fine first-class Ship ELEANOR LANCASTER, 560 tons, F. Lodge, Commander. The above vessel will sail for the 1st of August, taking horses to the above port, if sufficient inducement offer.

For particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply on board; or to R. TOWNS. July 12. 920

FOR LONDON DIRECT. COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Half-Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held within the Banking-house, Sydney, on Thursday, the 16th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of transacting business, and for the Directors of declaring a dividend for the half year ending 30th instant; and for the election of two directors in the room of Robert How and John Betts, Esquires; also for such other general or special business, touching the management and affairs of the Company, as may be brought before the meeting.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director. Commercial Bank. Sydney, 16th June, 1846. 9628

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the 53rd clause of the Deed of Settlement, that the following gentlemen are candidates for the vacancies in the direction of this Bank:—

Henry Watson Parker, Esq., M.C. William Bowman, Esq., M.C.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director. Commercial Bank. Sydney, 1st July. 664

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the 53rd clause of the Deed of Settlement, that the following gentlemen are candidates for the vacancies in the direction of this Bank:—

Henry Watson Parker, Esq., M.C. William Bowman, Esq., M.C.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director. Commercial Bank. Sydney, 1st July. 664

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower, George-street. July 11. 900

BANK NOTICE.

THE fast-sailing Al

ship SAILS CASTLE, 380 tons register, William Dawson, Captain, will sail for all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

ENGLISH NEWS.

(Continued, from the *Atlas*, of March 24.)

FAMINE AND FEVER IN IRELAND. The desolatory conversation which opened in Sir James Graham's house, in the early part of last Friday, March 13, is the historical record that in the last few months our restrictive commercial policy, the people of Ireland are suffering from starvation and disease; it is a bone-ache to our relish of the Corn Laws.

Sir James Graham said that, in the course of yesterday, Government had received a communication from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, announcing that in all the provinces of Ireland—in almost every town and district—despotism had made its appearance to a very formidable extent, often aided by a severe want of sympathy; the people of Ireland are suffering from starvation and disease; it is a bone-ache to our relish of the Corn Laws.

The reception of this measure was remarkable, though it will not surprise the political observer. The feeling among the English members was unanimous, as to the desirability of any measure that could be taken to relieve the distress. On that point there was by no means the same unanimity. Mr. Wakley prescribed the only remedy for fever of the kind—food; Mr. Bernal Osborne, loans of money to stimulate railway employment; Lord George Bentinck, buying up the cattle and meat in Ireland, for gratuitous distribution, without waiting for mairies from America. That last, said Mr. O'Connell, would be a very bad way; as it would only raise the price of provisions in Ireland. Government had acted much more wisely by sending mairies and adding to the stock in the country.

Sir James Graham here explained that the food distributed by Government is given at cost price; so that, except to the destitute and helpless, it is not an alms-maize gift. As much as £400,000 has been devoted to the encouragement of public works.

The voice of objection came from the *Irish Members*! It burst from the lips of Mr. Smith O'Brien; who denied that a single guinea had been spent in Ireland—apportioned to English generosity—described as Ireland should be allowed to hold her own power, and take care of her own wants, and called for an equitable property tax on land, and just legislation. Mr. Shaw objected in a different way: he reiterated, again and again, that the emergency in Ireland has been exaggerated.

Sir Robert Peel told him to wait till he should see official papers, which would be produced on Monday, before he talked about "exaggeration." And Sir Robert asked Mr. O'Brien how the Irish could wait until the machine for property tax was sent through the tedious months in which it would be discussed in Parliament. Sir Robert warned the House that the evil is not of a merely transient nature—it has many signs of permanency. He doubted the policy of centralising the people on the lines of railways; the want is general, and it can best be met by giving employment on strictly local works. But the Legislature cannot do all that is needed without the co-operation of the Irish land-owners; let Mr. O'Brien leave his upbraiding of the English, and turn his exhortations to obtain assistance in the task from their own countrymen.

Mr. John O'Connell acknowledged the good feeling in England towards Ireland—but turned aside to complain of the "Coercion Bill." There was a good deal more of such desultory talk; but ultimately the bill was brought in with general assent.

The consideration of the new tariff was not entered upon without another impotent effort among the Protectionists to throw it overboard altogether. The motion for bringing up the report of the resolution was carried by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

BALFOUR ELECTION.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who resigned his seat for Bridport, in consequence of his altered views respecting the corn-laws, was re-elected on March 7, after a smart contest with Mr. John Romilly, the Liberal Freethinker, by a majority of over 1,000. The election was won by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

The solonies of the three regiments which became vacant by the decease of Sir Evan Lloyd, Sir James Kearney, and Sir Robert Salves, have been filled up by the appointment of Major-General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., to the 7th Dragoon Guards; of Major-General Sir William Twiss, K.C.B., to the 7th Hussars; and of Major-General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., to the 13th Light Infantry. This arrangement took effect on the 10th of March.

The Premier is getting into high favour with the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, whatever he may be thought of in Conciliation-hall. At the last weekly meeting of the Wexford Peasants, their president, the Very Rev. Denis Sinnot, in introducing his motion respecting the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains in the Roman Catholic parishes, at his instance, the Prince Minister of England, he looked at Sir R. Peel as the man destined to break down the unjust power and ascendancy of the aristocracy, the oligarchy of England. (Hear, and cheer.) He had already, by proposing two measures of Repeal, gone a great way towards effecting such objects; and he hoped to see him, by a third measure of Repeal, put the finishing hand to his good work. (Rapturous cheering.) Without indulging in a foolish pun on the name of Peel, he would express his hearty relief of the address of Sir R. Peel and others, until he concluded by repeating the disinterested Union, as he had already effected a repeal of the penal laws against Catholics, and was now engaged in effecting a repeal of the oppressive corn laws. (Loud cheers.) However, as he had intimated, he would propose that the petition, which he was about to submit for their adoption, should be entrusted for presentation in the House of Commons to Sir R. Peel. (Loud cheers.)

North Tipperary has been the scene of two fresh instances of the system of outrages which is the great curse of Ireland. The first is the assassination of an industrious man named James Keane, while he was on his way home from his work in the evening; the second, that of Mr. Mea, a farmer, within half a mile of Clonjordan. Mr. Mea's house was entered by six men, who struck him on the head with their bludgeons until his brains were dashed out, in the presence of his wife and family.

News from England, carried out by the *Express*, of the Ministerial measures for repealing the corn-laws, and reducing other duties upon the importation into the United Kingdom, had produced a great sensation, and seemed to be already producing a more amicable feeling towards the British nation. The *New York Herald* urges a reciprocal movement on the part of the American legislature, in reducing the duties on the manufactures of Great Britain imported into the States. Recitations, it is true, have, from time to time, been made in the British press upon our products, without a corresponding reduction, or even the slightest reduction, on the part of our Government; and notwithstanding these repeated disappointments, the Government of Great Britain have proposed another reduction, before the first change has been made in our tariff. In the face of these facts, it becomes necessary that immediate measures should be taken to adopt at once Mr. Wilberforce's bill, and place the tariff upon our imports in the same ratio. The *New York Tribune* and *Express* concur with the *Herold* in regarding the news from England as of the highest importance, and describe it to have been received with great joy; the *Express* adding that, with such pacific policy on the part of the British Government, "it is now certain that war must come from this (the American) side of the water, if at all."

MINSK NUNS.—Some controversy has arisen as to the authenticity of the statements re-

cently published of cruelties alleged to have been exercised upon the nuns of Minsk. The Russian Envoy at the Court of Rome, M. de Bouteville, has presented to the Pope a note, in which he gives a complete contradiction to the whole account. The chief points in the original tale were, that the nuns in a convent at Kowno, to the number of forty-seven, had been seized in the night, by Cossacks, forced to walk a distance of twenty miles, and shut up in another (an "orthodox") convent, where they were compelled to act as menial servants, and were daily beaten with a cane. They were afterwards thrown into iron cages, and others to toil in the erection of the Episcopal palace, where they had often to stand up to their necks in water. Some of them had their eyes forced out; and altogether as many as thirty died from the cruel treatment which they received. All this was said to have been done at the instigation of the Archbishop of Lithuania, Joseph Siemasko, in order to convert the nuns to the Russian faith. The Polish statesman, however, appeared in a Polish journal published at Paris, under the title of *The Third of May*; but these were reproduced in the *Univers* and other French papers with great exaggerations, the number of the persecuted nuns being increased to 240, one half of whom were represented as having been exiled to Siberia, and a large proportion of them as having perished on the way thither. The contradiction of M. de Bouteville sets out by denying that there is any convent of Basilians nine miles from the town of Kowno, to which he was sent from France in all our battles; let them cover them with her exalted protection. It is the act of justice and humanity we expect from you."

MEXICO.—The accounts received by the West India mail from Mexico, fully confirm the revolt of Yucatan; and the province of Tabasco is said to be about to follow the example. The position of Paredes is represented to be far from satisfactory; several influential parties having declared in favour of the revolutionary movement. The President, Santa Anna, was expected to return to Mexico in a few weeks, and his return it is said, will be marked by an establishment of a Board of Health in Dublin (comprising the Poor Law Commissioners), and empowering the Lord Lieutenant to oblige boards of guardians to erect and support fever hospitals, and to furnish medical assistance; the measure to continue in force until September, 1847.

The reception of this measure was remarkable, though it will not surprise the political observer. The feeling among the English members was unanimous, as to the desirability of any measure that could be taken to relieve the distress. On that point there was by no means the same unanimity. Mr. Wakley prescribed the only remedy for fever of the kind—food; Mr. Bernal Osborne, loans of money to stimulate railway employment; Lord George Bentinck, buying up the cattle and meat in Ireland, for gratuitous distribution, without waiting for mairies from America. That last, said Mr. O'Connell, would be a very bad way; as it would only raise the price of provisions in Ireland. Government had acted much more wisely by sending mairies and adding to the stock in the country.

Sir James Graham here explained that the food distributed by Government is given at cost price; so that, except to the destitute and helpless, it is not an alms-maize gift. As much as £400,000 has been devoted to the encouragement of public works.

The voice of objection came from the *Irish Members*! It burst from the lips of Mr. Smith O'Brien; who denied that a single guinea had been spent in Ireland—apportioned to English generosity—described as Ireland should be allowed to hold her own power, and take care of her own wants, and called for an equitable property tax on land, and just legislation. Mr. Shaw objected in a different way: he reiterated, again and again, that the emergency in Ireland has been exaggerated.

Sir Robert Peel told him to wait till he should see official papers, which would be produced on Monday, before he talked about "exaggeration." And Sir Robert asked Mr. O'Brien how the Irish could wait until the machine for property tax was sent through the tedious months in which it would be discussed in Parliament. Sir Robert warned the House that the evil is not of a merely transient nature—it has many signs of permanency. He doubted the policy of centralising the people on the lines of railways; the want is general, and it can best be met by giving employment on strictly local works. But the Legislature cannot do all that is needed without the co-operation of the Irish land-owners; let Mr. O'Brien leave his upbraiding of the English, and turn his exhortations to obtain assistance in the task from their own countrymen.

Mr. John O'Connell acknowledged the good feeling in England towards Ireland—but turned aside to complain of the "Coercion Bill." There was a good deal more of such desultory talk; but ultimately the bill was brought in with general assent.

The consideration of the new tariff was not entered upon without another impotent effort among the Protectionists to throw it overboard altogether. The motion for bringing up the report of the resolution was carried by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

BALFOUR ELECTION.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who resigned his seat for Bridport, in consequence of his altered views respecting the corn-laws, was re-elected on March 7, after a smart contest with Mr. John Romilly, the Liberal Freethinker, by a majority of over 1,000. The election was won by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

The solonies of the three regiments which became vacant by the decease of Sir Evan Lloyd, Sir James Kearney, and Sir Robert Salves, have been filled up by the appointment of Major-General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., to the 7th Dragoon Guards; of Major-General Sir William Twiss, K.C.B., to the 7th Hussars; and of Major-General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., to the 13th Light Infantry. This arrangement took effect on the 10th of March.

The Premier is getting into high favour with the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, whatever he may be thought of in Conciliation-hall. At the last weekly meeting of the Wexford Peasants, their president, the Very Rev. Denis Sinnot, in introducing his motion respecting the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains in the Roman Catholic parishes, at his instance, the Prince Minister of England, he looked at Sir R. Peel as the man destined to break down the unjust power and ascendancy of the aristocracy, the oligarchy of England. (Hear, and cheer.) He had already, by proposing two measures of Repeal, gone a great way towards effecting such objects; and he hoped to see him, by a third measure of Repeal, put the finishing hand to his good work. (Rapturous cheering.) Without indulging in a foolish pun on the name of Peel, he would express his hearty relief of the address of Sir R. Peel and others, until he concluded by repeating the disinterested Union, as he had already effected a repeal of the penal laws against Catholics, and was now engaged in effecting a repeal of the oppressive corn laws. (Loud cheers.) However, as he had intimated, he would propose that the petition, which he was about to submit for their adoption, should be entrusted for presentation in the House of Commons to Sir R. Peel. (Loud cheers.)

North Tipperary has been the scene of two fresh instances of the system of outrages which is the great curse of Ireland. The first is the assassination of an industrious man named James Keane, while he was on his way home from his work in the evening; the second, that of Mr. Mea, a farmer, within half a mile of Clonjordan. Mr. Mea's house was entered by six men, who struck him on the head with their bludgeons until his brains were dashed out, in the presence of his wife and family.

News from England, carried out by the *Express*, of the Ministerial measures for repealing the corn-laws, and reducing other duties upon the importation into the United Kingdom, had produced a great sensation, and seemed to be already producing a more amicable feeling towards the British nation. The *New York Herald* urges a reciprocal movement on the part of the American legislature, in reducing the duties on the manufactures of Great Britain imported into the States. Recitations, it is true, have, from time to time, been made in the British press upon our products, without a corresponding reduction, or even the slightest reduction, on the part of our Government; and notwithstanding these repeated disappointments, the Government of Great Britain have proposed another reduction, before the first change has been made in our tariff. In the face of these facts, it becomes necessary that immediate measures should be taken to adopt at once Mr. Wilberforce's bill, and place the tariff upon our imports in the same ratio. The *New York Tribune* and *Express* concur with the *Herold* in regarding the news from England as of the highest importance, and describe it to have been received with great joy; the *Express* adding that, with such pacific policy on the part of the British Government, "it is now certain that war must come from this (the American) side of the water, if at all."

MINSK NUNS.—Some controversy has arisen as to the authenticity of the statements re-

cently published of cruelties alleged to have been exercised upon the nuns of Minsk. The Russian Envoy at the Court of Rome, M. de Bouteville, has presented to the Pope a note, in which he gives a complete contradiction to the whole account. The chief points in the original tale were, that the nuns in a convent at Kowno, to the number of forty-seven, had been seized in the night, by Cossacks, forced to walk a distance of twenty miles, and shut up in another (an "orthodox") convent, where they were compelled to act as menial servants, and were daily beaten with a cane. They were afterwards thrown into iron cages, and others to toil in the erection of the Episcopal palace, where they had often to stand up to their necks in water. Some of them had their eyes forced out; and altogether as many as thirty died from the cruel treatment which they received. All this was said to have been done at the instigation of the Archbishop of Lithuania, Joseph Siemasko, in order to convert the nuns to the Russian faith. The Polish statesman, however, appeared in a Polish journal published at Paris, under the title of *The Third of May*; but these were reproduced in the *Univers* and other French papers with great exaggerations, the number of the persecuted nuns being increased to 240, one half of whom were represented as having been exiled to Siberia, and a large proportion of them as having perished on the way thither. The contradiction of M. de Bouteville sets out by denying that there is any convent of Basilians nine miles from the town of Kowno, to which he was sent from France in all our battles; let them cover them with her exalted protection. It is the act of justice and humanity we expect from you."

MEXICO.—The accounts received by the West India mail from Mexico, fully confirm the revolt of Yucatan; and the province of Tabasco is said to be about to follow the example. The position of Paredes is represented to be far from satisfactory; several influential parties having declared in favour of the revolutionary movement. The President, Santa Anna, was expected to return to Mexico in a few weeks, and his return it is said, will be marked by an establishment of a Board of Health in Dublin (comprising the Poor Law Commissioners), and empowering the Lord Lieutenant to oblige boards of guardians to erect and support fever hospitals, and to furnish medical assistance; the measure to continue in force until September, 1847.

The reception of this measure was remarkable, though it will not surprise the political observer. The feeling among the English members was unanimous, as to the desirability of any measure that could be taken to relieve the distress. On that point there was by no means the same unanimity. Mr. Wakley prescribed the only remedy for fever of the kind—food; Mr. Bernal Osborne, loans of money to stimulate railway employment; Lord George Bentinck, buying up the cattle and meat in Ireland, for gratuitous distribution, without waiting for mairies from America. That last, said Mr. O'Connell, would be a very bad way; as it would only raise the price of provisions in Ireland. Government had acted much more wisely by sending mairies and adding to the stock in the country.

Sir James Graham here explained that the food distributed by Government is given at cost price; so that, except to the destitute and helpless, it is not an alms-maize gift. As much as £400,000 has been devoted to the encouragement of public works.

The voice of objection came from the *Irish Members*! It burst from the lips of Mr. Smith O'Brien; who denied that a single guinea had been spent in Ireland—apportioned to English generosity—described as Ireland should be allowed to hold her own power, and take care of her own wants, and called for an equitable property tax on land, and just legislation. Mr. Shaw objected in a different way: he reiterated, again and again, that the emergency in Ireland has been exaggerated.

Sir Robert Peel told him to wait till he should see official papers, which would be produced on Monday, before he talked about "exaggeration." And Sir Robert asked Mr. O'Brien how the Irish could wait until the machine for property tax was sent through the tedious months in which it would be discussed in Parliament. Sir Robert warned the House that the evil is not of a merely transient nature—it has many signs of permanency. He doubted the policy of centralising the people on the lines of railways; the want is general, and it can best be met by giving employment on strictly local works. But the Legislature cannot do all that is needed without the co-operation of the Irish land-owners; let Mr. O'Brien leave his upbraiding of the English, and turn his exhortations to obtain assistance in the task from their own countrymen.

Mr. John O'Connell acknowledged the good feeling in England towards Ireland—but turned aside to complain of the "Coercion Bill." There was a good deal more of such desultory talk; but ultimately the bill was brought in with general assent.

The consideration of the new tariff was not entered upon without another impotent effort among the Protectionists to throw it overboard altogether. The motion for bringing up the report of the resolution was carried by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

BALFOUR ELECTION.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who resigned his seat for Bridport, in consequence of his altered views respecting the corn-laws, was re-elected on March 7, after a smart contest with Mr. John Romilly, the Liberal Freethinker, by a majority of over 1,000. The election was won by Mr. Spence, with an amendment, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months; but, meeting with little countenance, that adverse motion was withdrawn.

The solonies of the three regiments which became vacant by the decease of Sir Evan Lloyd, Sir James Kearney, and Sir Robert Salves, have been filled up by the appointment of Major-General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., to the 7th Dragoon Guards; of Major-General Sir William Twiss, K.C.B., to the 7th Hussars; and of Major-General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., to the 13th Light Infantry. This arrangement took effect on the 10th of March.

The Premier is getting into high favour with the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, whatever he may be thought of in Conciliation-hall. At the last weekly meeting of the Wexford Peasants, their president, the Very Rev. Denis Sinnot, in introducing his motion respecting the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains in the Roman Catholic parishes, at his instance, the Prince Minister of England, he looked at Sir R. Peel as the man destined to break down the unjust power and ascendancy of the aristocracy, the oligarchy of England. (Hear, and cheer.) He had already, by proposing two measures of Repeal, gone a great way towards effecting such objects; and he hoped to see him, by a third measure of Repeal, put the finishing hand to his good work. (Rapturous cheering.) Without indulging in a foolish pun on the name of Peel, he would express his hearty relief of the address of Sir R. Peel and others, until he concluded by repeating the disinterested Union, as he had already effected a repeal of the penal laws against Catholics, and was now engaged in effecting a repeal of the oppressive corn laws. (Loud cheers.) However, as he had intimated, he would propose that the petition, which he was about to submit for their adoption, should be entrusted for presentation in the House of Commons to Sir R. Peel. (Loud cheers.)

North Tipperary has been the scene of two fresh instances of the system of outrages which is the great curse of Ireland. The first is the assassination of an industrious man named James Keane, while he was on his way home from his work in the evening; the second, that of Mr. Mea, a farmer, within half a mile of Clonjordan. Mr. Mea's house was entered by six men, who struck him on the head with their bludgeons until his brains were dashed out, in the presence of his wife and family.

News from England, carried out by the *Express*, of the Ministerial measures for repealing the corn-laws, and reducing other duties upon the importation into the United Kingdom, had produced a great sensation, and seemed to be already producing a more amicable feeling towards the British nation. The *New York Herald* urges a reciprocal movement on the part of the American legislature, in reducing the duties on the manufactures of Great Britain imported into the States. Recitations, it is true, have, from time to time, been made in the British press upon our products, without a corresponding reduction, or even the slightest reduction, on the part of our Government; and notwithstanding these repeated disappointments, the Government of Great Britain have proposed another reduction, before the first change has been made in our tariff. In the face of these facts, it becomes necessary that immediate measures should be taken to adopt at once Mr. Wilberforce's bill, and place the tariff upon our imports in the same ratio. The *New York Tribune* and *Express* concur with the *Herold* in regarding the news from England as of the highest importance, and describe it to have been received with great joy; the *Express* adding that, with such pacific policy on the part of the British Government, "it is now certain that war must come from this (the American) side of the water, if at all."

MINSK NUNS.—Some controversy has arisen as to the authenticity of the statements re-

cently published of cruelties alleged to have been exercised upon the nuns of Minsk. The Russian Envoy at the Court of Rome, M. de Bouteville, has presented to the Pope a note, in which he gives a complete contradiction to the whole account. The chief points in the original tale were, that the nuns in a convent at Kowno, to the number of forty-seven, had been seized in the night, by Cossacks, forced to walk a distance of twenty miles, and shut up in another (an "orthodox") convent, where they were compelled to act as menial servants, and were daily beaten with a cane. They were afterwards thrown into iron cages, and others to toil in the erection of the Episcopal palace, where they had often to stand up to their necks in water. Some of them had their eyes forced out; and altogether as many as thirty died from the cruel treatment which they received. All this was said to have been done at the instigation of

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A MARRIED Gentleman and his Lady, or two single Gentlemen, can be comfortably accommodated as above, in a small, select, and respectable establishment in Hyde-Park, facing the Race-course.

Apply to MRS. PEARSON,
(Late Mrs. Clewett),
109, Elizabeth-street

214 ALBION HOUSE, MILLER'S POINT.

THE above established Private Boarding House has accommodation for families and single gentlemen: its proximity to the Wharves, and well-known healthy situation, with its spacious suite of apartments, renders it a most desirable residence for visitors to Sydney.

Mrs. HILL,
Sydney, July 15.

946

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with the above, in a respectable private family, at No. 2, Pine Cottage, Chippendale. A reference will be required.

943

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Two very comfortable and well-furnished apartments to be let, at a very moderate rent. For particulars apply at No. 221, Castlereagh street.

July 8.

594

WHALE, STORES, AND COUNTING-HOUSE, TO LET.

TO LET, for a term of years, the eastern half of the Wharf in Darling Harbour, for whaling, 100 feet in length, 30 ft. in width, with high walls capable of containing from 500 to 1000 tons of goods; and a detached brick-built Counting-house, on the road leading down to the Wharf.

The whole forming most eligible and central premises for an extensive mercantile or whaling establishment.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Buchanan and Co., at the Wharf; or to J. W. GOSLING,
10012 Charlotte-place.

HOUSES IN ARGYLE-STREET.

TO LET, those two very commodious houses, situate in Argyle-streets, containing ten rooms each, besides good offices in basement, private yard, and back entrance. They are in complete repair, and fit for immediate occupation.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 555, George-street.

394

SHOP TO LET IN MARKET-STREET WEST.

A HOUSE, containing Shop, Sitting-room, Kitchen, and two Bed-rooms which will be let to a respectable tenant, very cheap. Apply to Wm. NORTHWOOD, Agent, No. 4, Market street West.

994 TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Jamison street, Sydney, containing six rooms, kitchen, servant's bed-room, two stabled stable, and room over same, with large yard, &c.

BENT EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Address C. D. Herald Office.

993

THURSDAY, 16TH JULY.

GIG, SADDIE, AND CART HORSES, AND DRAY, WITH HARNESS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

THIS DAY, 16TH JULY,

TO BE LET, Aerial Cottage, adjoining the Government Paddock, Redfern.

The first stone built verandah cottage, containing 21 rooms, exclusive of detached kitchen and laundry, verandah in front, and back garden, well of water, & immediate possession may be had. Rent moderate. A small cottage, with every convenience at a low rental. Apply to Mr. Lee, Redfern, near the Redfern Inn.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET, that well-known Public House, called the Star Inn and Half-way House, situate on the Parramatta Road, being about 8 miles from Sydney and now kept by Mr. Joseph Hudson, who begs leave to inform the public that his only reason for giving up the business is on account of his being a co-partner and also coachman of the Windsor Mail, Sydney, prevents him from attending both. There are two stage coaches, besides the above Mail, that change horses at the Star Inn, which renders the trade more lucrative.

Apply to the Proprietor, or to Mr. Isaac Titterton, George-street, Sydney.

594

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER, TO FRIDAY, THE 17TH JULY.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY.

TO GROCERS PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEAS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO GROCERS PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

BOAT STOLEN.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, between One this Wharf and the north end of Cumberland-street, a bunch of Keys on a steel ring, to which is also attached a small gold seal. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Webb will receive a reward of five shillings. Hunter River Wharf, July 12.

990

LOST.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, between One this Wharf and the north end of Cumberland-street, a bunch of Keys on a steel ring, to which is also attached a small gold seal. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Webb will receive a reward of five shillings. Hunter River Wharf, July 12.

990

WELLINGTON INN,
PATERSON.

THE Undersigned, who intends returning to England, offers for sale the Wellington Inn, Paterson, situated in the centre of the town, and commanding the most respectable business.

The proprietor is desirous that parties wishing to purchase should visit the premises, as he is confident that personal inspection will be the best recommendation.

The title is unexceptionable, and immediate possession will be given. The furniture and fixtures can be taken at a valuation.

ALSO,

That commodious Cottage, with garden and outbuildings, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hunter and Raymond Terrace.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash, with bills at 5, 6, and 9 months, secured on the property without interest.

Plans can be seen at the residence of C. D. HAYLOCK,

PATERSON.

All letters to be prepaid, and application be made in Sydney, to

MR. HENRY FERRIS,
8805 York-street.

THURSDAY, 30TH JULY.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

HIGH-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.

GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, NEAR SYDNEY.

ESTATES OF HUNAY AND LODI NEAR MAITLAND, &c. &c.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

ON THURSDAY, 30TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock,

Lot 1.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,

Opposite Dawson's Ironmongery and Chocolatery establishment, with a frontage of 20 and half feet each, viz. 41 feet to George-street, and the allotment in Spain's passage, behind and the allotment being parts of

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 6 perches,

situate, lying, and being, in the town of Sydney, parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, in our said colony, allotment No. 2 of Section No. 68.

Bounded on the west by the line of Harrington-street, bearing south 11 degrees, 20 minutes, 10 links; on the south by allotment No. 3, bearing east 19 degrees, 50 minutes, 20 links; then south 11 degrees, 50 minutes west, 6 links; then east 19 degrees, 50 minutes south, 26 links;

on the east by George-street bearing north 16 degrees, 50 minutes east, 10 links; and on the north by allotment Nos. 4, 6, 7, and 1 bearing west 19 degrees, 15 minutes north, 292 links.

LOT 2.

10 ACRES, PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, NEAR SYDNEY, VIZ.:

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement, 10 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Nelson's Bay, bounded on the north-west by a line commencing at a pile of stones on the east shore of Nelson's Bay, bearing west 20 degrees, 12 chains, and 1 link, and the north-west by 12 chains, and 1 link, on the north-east by a line east 20 degrees south, 18 chains, and 1 link, on the south-east by a line east 20 degrees south, 16 chains to the pile of stones of the South Pacific Ocean, and easterly by those waters to the pile of stones aforesaid.

LOT 3.

17 ACRES, PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, NEAR SYDNEY, VIZ.:

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 17 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, near Bondi Bay, commanding at the south-east corner of Robert's 200 acre grant—bounded on the north by part of that land, being a line bearing north 30 degrees west, 15 chains—on the west by a line south 18 chains, on the south by a line east 18 chains to the sea coast, and easterly by the waters of the Pacific Ocean to the point of commencement.

LOT 4.

10 ACRES AND 32 PERCHES, AT VIOLET CREEK, VIZ.:

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 32 perches, be the same more or less, situated in the county of

parish of

Violet Creek, and on an allotment No. 8, bounded on the north-east by suburban allotment No. 6, bearing north 42 degrees, east 17 chains, on the north-east by a line bearing south 46 degrees, east 6 chains, and on the south-west by a line bearing north 42 degrees, west 17 chains, and on the south by a line east 18 chains to the south coast, and west by a line bearing north 48 degrees west, 6 chains.

LOT 5.

THE BUNN ESTATE, NEAR MAITLAND, CONTAINING 50 ACRES OF ALLUVIAL LAND, AT WALLIS PLAINS, VIZ.:

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 50 acres, b- the same more or less, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, Wallis Plains, commencing at the eastern extreme of the south boundary line of William Gundry's allotment, and bounded on the east and south by the Fifehill or Swamp Creek up-wards to a road, which is in width, dividing the land into two parts, the western part being 12 chains, and the eastern part being 18 chains, and the south boundary line of Gundry's allotment, bearing east 29 chains to the eastern extreme of the said boundary line.

LOT 6.

THE above Valuable Building Allot-

ment.

Five of them having a frontage to Wilson-street of twenty-eight feet by a depth of one hundred feet.

None of them with a frontage to Newtown-street, leading out of Wilson-street, of thirty feet each, by a depth of one hundred and forty feet.

N.B.—A plan of the above may be seen at the Rooms, and particular attention is called to the admirable situation of the allotments, and to the depth of each.

TERMS LIBERAL—TITLE GUARANTEED.

TERMS AT SALE.

907

THURSDAY, 16TH JULY.

GIG, SADDIE, AND CART HORSES, AND DRAY, WITH HARNESS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

THIS DAY, 16TH JULY,

TO BE LET.

One horse, broken in saddle, aged

One saddle, broken in

One cart horse, four years old.

One dray and shaft harness.

TERMS AT SALE.

907

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER, TO FRIDAY, THE 17TH JULY.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

<p